

By We are among those who regard it as very doubtful policy to calculate too strongly upon the decadence of British power as a reason for neglecting our own means of defence and aggression, or of supposing a war with that power as impossible or to be rushed into without adequate preparation. The truth is, that all such calculations will be found, when brought to the test, absolutely without warrant. Great Britain never was stronger than to-day, and never more capable of carrying on a long war. In the short war, which is now pretty certain to be brought to a close, she has won no laurels, but she alone, of all the parties engaged, exhibits no symptom of exhaustion; she alone rises in strength, in the development of her resources and the spirit of her people, as the contest continues. Her finances alone are undiminished. France, Turkey, Russia, and even Austria, which has not been actually engaged, are all impressed with a growing necessity for peace; England alone is not, and, indeed, this fact is fully understood on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is felt that, by a continuance of the war, her prestige and preponderance must grow, and against this her continental allies, who are also her rivals, are quite as anxious to guard as they are against Russia, and this will render them more anxious to push forward a peace. On either hemisphere she is the grand motor which gives impetus to great wars, the nucleus around which gather coalitions. Had it not been for her jealousy of the growing naval power of Russia, and fear of her advances towards the East Indies, it is hardly probable that Europe would have been convulsed by the Turkish question and the Russian war. Should any difficulties arise between this country and Europe, the world will feel that her machinations are at the bottom of the whole affair, and that, if France, or any other power of the old world, should enter as a party at first, or become subsequently drawn in, she will be directly or indirectly chargeable as the cause.

Everything that she has done in the contest with Russia may be set down to the score of preparation, and it is, indeed, questionable whether the same amount of money, without any war, or any losses by war, would have been as effective in obtaining this end, without the advantages of the schooling to which she has been subjected. Her fleet exceeds anything known in the annals of nations, and, in length of range and weight of metal, its armament is altogether unparalleled, while her army is rapidly rising to the point it reached towards the close of the war arising out of the French revolution and Empire, while her population is pretty nearly double what it then was.

With such an antagonist, active, ambitious, just warming up to feel her strength, or rather her capacity of exerting it, is it not the supineness of the United States something remarkable? We say antagonist, for, smooth the thing over as her apologists may, she is the antagonist of the United States, and always has been—she is jealous of the growth of the Republic which threatens to throw her own empire into the shade, even in her peculiar field of commerce and manufactures; with her alone, of European nations, has this country been forced to engage in war, and to her have been attributable the acts, on the part of Spain, which have, at different times, threatened a violent rupture of the peaceful relations existing between this country and that. She is the great propagandist of abolitionism throughout the world, and would aim her blows at the social system of the Southern States, both because her government has canted this cant until it has become popular with the masses of the people, who can hardly be blamed if they believe the disgraced aspersions which the people of one-half of the United States cast upon those of the other; and also because she sees, or thinks she sees, future aggrandizement at our expense. Her vast commercial interests may certainly incline her to war with this country. She is dependent upon us for cotton, and she feels this dependence as a galling yoke, of which she would gladly get rid at almost any cost. But, perhaps it may appear to her that the dependence is somewhat mutual. That it is necessary for us to sell as well as for her to buy, and that, with her teeming navy, she could seal up our ports so that, if she could get no cotton, nobody else could, and the planter would be seriously injured if not totally ruined.

But this would be the smallest part of her schemes and of her hopes. How painfully she feels her dependence upon us for the main staple of her manufactures has already been alluded to. The efforts which she has made, and is now making, to grow cotton in the East Indies, in parts of Australia and Africa, are notorious. So far, these efforts have met with but partial success, leaving the virtual monopoly still in the hands of the Southern States of the Union. But these efforts have not totally failed, as the receipts at Liverpool from Surat and other Indian ports show; and she, no doubt, makes her calculations that, if by a war between her and this country, the manufacturers of the world were cut off from the supply of cotton now obtained from us, recourse would have to be had to other sources of supply. Under this stimulus, so given to production in new fields, cotton culture might elsewhere be sufficiently developed as to enter into future competition with us—the monopoly of American slave-grown cotton be broken down, and a part, at least, of the business, with its attendant advantages, transferred from a hated rival to a loyal dependency.

All these things, are most assuredly within the scope of British calculations, and when fairly considered are amply sufficient to shake our confidence in the assertion that Great Britain cannot and will not go to war with us—that commercial influences will restrain her. No doubt her interests point to peace, but they are not so all-controlling as might, at a superficial glance, be supposed.

Grave gentlemen in the Senate Chamber, talk as coolly of war as possible, but hardly mention preparation. They remind us of Falstaff's inordinate amount of sack to so small an amount of bread. Clearly, the honor and interests of the country ought to be vindicated, and we go for that, but we think that the rank and position of the country and the state of her relations, and her probable antagonism call for more than mere verbal assertion. Preparation, tangible, available preparation is needed—promptly and impetively needed. And it is to the South that this matter of preparation is most important. It is against her most vital interests that the efforts of a foreign foe would be directed, as it was against them that the most formidable expedition of the last war was aimed. The attack upon N. Orleans was designed, if successful, simply as a prelude to servile insurrection. The standard of revolt was to have been raised in the South-west and the negroes invited to rally around it.

Admit what no man seriously doubts, that eventually the United States would emerge triumphant from any contest, still that does not do away the obligation imposed by patriotism and enlightened self-interest to guard against the inevitable losses of war, which must be seriously and immensely aggravated by a present position as compared with that of other powers. Above all is the South called upon to look to her interests and her safety. Our navy ought to

be all of doubled, and the increase necessary to raise it to the desired force ought to be in the line of steam vessels. No power ought to be able to cut off our trade by a blockade of our ports, especially where such cutting off might result in permanent and irreparable disaster to those engaged in the production of a leading staple.

It has been very confidently asserted that Mr. Fillmore never appointed a Free-Seller to office. Now, what was Mr. Corwin, a leading member of his Cabinet, but a Free-Seller?

What was Jacob Collamer, another member, if not Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, still of the original Taylor and Fillmore dynasty, but a Free-Seller? Look at the proceedings in the Senate on the 12th inst.; Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on the Territories, made a report on Kansas affairs. The report reviews all the affairs of the Territory, recognizes the legality of the Kansas Legislature, recommends the carrying out of the views of the President's special message, and gives notice that the Committee shall ask an appropriation for maintaining peace and executing the laws. Mr. Collamer submitted a minority report, attributing the troubles in Kansas to the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and asking the repeal of the Kansas Act, the re-organization of the Territories on free principles, and declaring the Territorial Legislature spurious and its acts inoperative. That is what Jacob Collamer still is; what Mr. Corwin is and was everybody knows. Mr. Hall, of Buffalo, was another of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet appointments, and he was never supposed for a moment to be anything but a Free-Seller. Fitz-Henry Warren was notorious in this line, and did big business in post-office removals and appointments. The fact is that, a more baseless assertion never was made, than this in regard to Mr. Fillmore. The position which Mr. Corwin held in his Cabinet and in his confidence, was enough to have stamped a Free-Seller character upon the Cabinet itself, to say nothing of the subordinate offices.

Very little was said about these things at the time, although they did not pass unnoticed, as we shall be prepared to show as the canvass progresses. It was rather regarded as natural and proper that they should be so, otherwise a large wing of the party which carried Mr. Fillmore into power would have been certain to resent. Should, by some remote possibility or improbable accident, Mr. Fillmore again find himself the tenant of the White House, he will be under still stronger obligations to appoint the Tom Corwin's, and such like, to high positions; for without the aid of the Black republican, the Know-Nothing party has as much chance to succeed in the coming contest as the man in the Moon has to get a retailer's license from the county court.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Democrats have gained largely in New Hampshire, but not enough, we fear, to overcome the odds against them last year. In 136 towns the gain for Wells, Democrat, is about 7,000, and the remaining towns to be heard from will, no doubt, swell this, but not sufficiently to elect him. There will most likely be no election by the people, and the combined opposition will outnumber the Democrats in the House; the Senate will probably be Democratic. The vote for Wells, straight Democratic, comes up with, and will, perhaps, run a little way ahead of Metcalf Abolition-Know Nothing-Mann Liquor Law-Negro Worshipper, and the heterogeneous isms by whom he is supported. Godwin, who gets 2,087.

Upon the whole, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that New Hampshire is sure for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

THE KANSAS MEETING.—There was quite a large assemblage Friday evening at the Court House, much larger than we expected to see, considering the shortness of the notice, some five or six hours. A pretty considerable sprinkling of "Young America" gave something of a free and easy tone to the meeting, but for all that there were abundant evidences afforded that the thing could be put through. We were informed that at least ten were already prepared to join any company for Kansas, and we have no doubt but that a very good crowd could be got up if the matter of "material aid" be only attended to. The "Young America," to which we have already alluded, with its impulsive, adventurous spirit, must, of course, be relied upon for the main effort in affairs of this kind. It seems to us that the spirit of our citizens, generally, is in favor of a vigorous co-operation with our sister States of the South, in the movement to secure the rights and the interests of the South in the new territories.

What is to be the result of the anti-Nebraska movement emanating from Washington City? It is known that the "Republicans," and many formerly known as straight-Whigs, held a caucus in the House of Representatives on Tuesday night. All the Banks force was on hand. This affair must do one of two things, either Mr. Fillmore must yield and ally himself with the movement, or be badly beaten at the North. If he does ally himself with it, he must give up all hopes at the South, and all claims to nationality generally. The Democracy can be affected but slightly one way or the other. It relies nothing upon isms, and goes on its own hook. But the division of its opponents will give the Democratic candidate a plurality in the majority of the Northern States. Their union will give him all the South certain, and every Northern State where there is sufficient national feeling to save it.

WE notice that the grand ratification meeting on Wednesday evening, recommended George Davis, Esq., as the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of North Carolina, subject, of course, to the action of the Greensboro' Convention. It would be a sort of cruel kindness to put Mr. Davis up to be defeated, as the opponent of Thomas Bragg certainly will be. However, Mr. Davis will be spared that inevitable defeat, as it is hardly supposable that the Convention will take him up. They never do take up a Cape Fear man.

HON. WARREN WINSLOW.—We regret to learn that this gentleman has been suffering from severe indisposition for the last week or two. He is now convalescing, at least, sufficiently so to get to the House when any important vote comes on.

FULLER'S COMPUTING TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Fuller, the proprietor of a very ingenious, and we believe useful instrument for computing numbers, quantities, &c., is at present in town for the purpose of selling copies of the instrument and key to our business men, and other citizens. It appears to us that it would be a great assistance in the counting-house, although we cannot speak from careful examination. Price \$6 00.

WE notice that Bishop Hughes has declined the invitation to deliver the valedictory address before the senior class at Chapel Hill at next commencement.

THE GUDGON BAIT GONE.—Says the Springfield Argus—"The admission of the Louisiana Roman Catholic delegates into the great national council is an act of *felix de se* on the part of the order at the North. By this act they have involuntarily confessed that Catholics may be good citizens, and even good nothings, and that their denunciation of the pope has been all sham—intended simply to catch gudgeons."

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The steamer Prometheus, from San Juan with dates to the 5th, and San Francisco dates to the 20th ult., has arrived. The steamer Northern Light left San Juan on the 6th for New York with \$300,000 in treasure.

The San Francisco markets had slightly improved. The mines were yielding largely. A shock of an earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the 15th, doing some slight damage. It was also felt throughout the State.

Some indignation was expressed at the appointment of Mr. Duffie, a professional gambler, to the office of Marshal of the Northern District of California. It was supposed to be the result of accident or the president had been imposed upon. Strong petitions for his removal were signed.

Oregon and Washington Territories were still troubled with Indian depredations. Numerous volunteer companies were being formed to resist them. The question of a State Government in Oregon was to go to the people at a special election in April.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—Gen. Walker has seized all the boats of the Transi Company, annulled their charter, and granted one to another company. It was said that Costa Rica had not received Col. Schlesing, the Nicaragua commissioner, being opposed to a foreign party in Nicaragua.

Col. Kinney has published a letter in substantiation of his claim to Central America. He fought the battles of the South and of the Constitution almost single-handed, admonishes us that the time for inaction is past, and that if we intend to maintain our rights in that Territory, and, ultimately, our safety in the Union, we must adopt prompt and decided steps to strengthen the hands of the friends of "law and order" and the Constitution.

Resolved, That we will give all the assistance in our power towards the equipment of those of our citizens who may be willing to go to Kansas and settle there permanently, or, at least, remain until she shall have been organized as a State.

Resolved, That we recommend the organization and equipment of the army of settlers for Kansas, to be known as the Kansas Pioneers, who shall choose from among their own number some prudent and discreet citizen to take charge of the enterprise.

Resolved, That in order to promote the objects contemplated in the above resolutions, we recommend the organization of an association of citizens to be called the Kansas Association, which shall be fully competent to act as an organized body, as soon as fifty persons shall have enrolled their names as members of such association.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to our fellow citizens in all the several counties in this State to form similar associations, and take active means for co-operating in securing the success of measures so essential to the best interests of the South.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. J. S. James was called upon, who responded in a few appropriate remarks. W. S. Ashe, Esq., having been called upon, responded in a very able and eloquent manner, setting forth the advantages and necessity of the enterprise, and concluded by offering the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to call a meeting at some future time, for the organization of the Kansas Pioneers.

On motion of D. S. Cowan, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to carry into effect the fourth resolution, viz: Col. W. R. Flanner, E. J. Luterloh, D. S. Cowan, R. J. Howard, DeBruz Cutler, E. G. Meares, W. S. Ashe, J. H. Flanner, J. C. Walker, T. D. Love.

On motion, the Chairman's name was added to the committee.

On motion of J. H. Flanner, Esq., the papers of the town were respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned, much enthusiasm prevailing.

D. G. PICOT, Secretary.

D. S. COWAN, Secretary.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the Democratic citizens of Brunswick county assembled at Smithville, on Monday evening, March 23, 1866.

On motion of Dr. W. G. Curtis, R. W. Rutland, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John Mercer requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, the following gentlemen were, on motion of O. D. Holmes, Esq., appointed a Committee to prepare and report resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Owen D. Holmes, John W. Galloway, E. M. Certain, R. W. Woodside, and Cornelius Galloway.

After a short absence, the Committee, through their Chairman, Owen D. Holmes, Esq., reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That President Pierce, by his faithful and able administration of the affairs of State, has shown himself to be emphatically the man for the times; that from his bold and energetic leadership of the rights of the States, he has entitled himself to the warmest gratitude, not only of the people of the South, but of every true friend of the Constitution and Union.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the administration of our present able and patriotic Governor, Thomas Bragg, and earnestly recommend his re-nomination by the Democratic State Convention, which is to assemble at Raleigh on the 16th of April next.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent Brunswick county in said Convention.

Resolved, That this meeting suggest to the Democrats of Bladen and Columbus counties the propriety of holding a District Convention at some convenient time and place, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus counties in the Senate of North Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature, and recommend the first Monday of April next as the time, and Whiteville as the place for holding said Convention.

Resolved, That twenty delegates be appointed by the Chairman to represent Brunswick county in said District Convention.

Under the third resolution, the Chair appointed the following delegates to the State Convention, viz: Owen D. Holmes, Dr. John H. Hill, Jesse Lancaster, Franklin Galloway, Wm. Kirk, Joseph Picot, John G. Grissitt, Arnold Keal, Dan. B. Evans, Josiah Smith, W. A. Robbins, James Moore, Alfred Brown, John W. Galloway, John D. Taylor, Joseph Davis.

And under the last resolution, the following named persons were appointed delegates to the District Convention, viz: Sam'l Langdon, R. W. Woodside, John H. Hill, Owen D. Holmes, Wallace Styron, F. M. Galloway, John Mercer, Wm. McKenzie, D. Stanaland, S. B. Hughes, John H. Long, John N. Bennett, W. C. Mooney, James Kiggs, J. A. Evans, A. Otway, Jos. L. Bryan, Neelham B. Skipper, W. A. Robbins, Jr., Rufus Galloway.

The meeting having been called to order, on motion of J. H. Flanner, Mr. T. H. Ashe was called to the Chair. The Chairman having explained the objects of the meeting, in a few pertinent and appropriate remarks, on motion of Col. W. B. Flanner, D. Picot and D. S. Cowan were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of J. C. Walker, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: J. C. Walker, E. G. Meares, W. B. Flanner, J. H. Flanner, and J. S. James.

The committee having retired for a few moments, returned and reported through their Chairman, Mr. J. C. Walker, the following resolutions, which, upon motion, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Unconstitutional and illegal means have been resorted to by the agents of Northern Abolition Societies, having in view the exclusion of Southern men and their property from the Territory of Kansas, where, under the Constitution and the laws of the country, they have the right to go and to remain freely and without molestation. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a feeling of self-preservation, as well as of the duty we owe to our sister State of Missouri, which has so bravely fought the battles of the South and of the Constitution almost single-handed, admonishes us that the time for inaction is past, and that if we intend to maintain our rights in that Territory, and, ultimately, our safety in the Union, we must adopt prompt and decided steps to strengthen the hands of the friends of "law and order" and the Constitution.

Resolved, That we will give all the assistance in our power towards the equipment of those of our citizens who may be willing to go to Kansas and settle there permanently, or, at least, remain until she shall have been organized as a State.

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On motion of Rufus Galloway, the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates to both Conventions.

During the evening appropriate and eloquent addresses were delivered by Forney George, Esq., of Columbus, and E. M. Certain, of Brunswick.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the editors of the Wilmington Journal, with the request that they be published.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

R. W. RUTLAND, Chairman.

JOHN MERCER, Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. Concord, March 12.—Returns from 186 towns give the following: Wells, 28,500; Metcalf, American, 29,341; Goodwin, whig, and other scattering votes, 2,253. There are about 40 small towns yet to hear from, which give Baker, Democrat, 3,142; Metcalf, American, 2,660, and 701 scattering votes last year. The House thus far stands 119 Democrats to 142 opposition members. The towns to be heard from are estimated to give 30 Democrats and 22 opposition members.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. Concord, March 13.—The State Legislature has been carried by the Americans and Republicans. They will jointly have a majority in the Legislature, and if Metcalf is not chosen Governor by the people, which is yet doubtful, he will be elected by the Legislature in joint convention.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Richard Jenness, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 71 majority, a Democratic gain since last year of 345.

For the Journal.

THE PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD CALAMITY.

MR. EDITOR:—I think it but an act of justice to the "Superintendent of track" on the Portsmouth Railroad, to state publicly, what appears to be the cause of the sad accident on that road, on Monday last.

On Wednesday I went with others, to see the broken "trestle work," in order to learn, if possible, the manner in which it gave way, and consequently the cause or causes of the accident.

I, like most others, feared there had been neglect on the part of the officers in charge of track and bridge repairs, as well as others; this may be so now, but I am clearly of opinion that the accident was caused by the breaking of a "tender axle," and the consequent falling of the "truck" upon the track, with the wheels and the "pedestal" to drag the track "string-pieces" out of place, and thus tear up the track.

The timbers of the work standing were in good order, sound and strong, and in a similar condition appeared all the fallen timber that remained unbroken. The piling that sustained this trestle work was of *Post Oak*, and I saw none that was sawed with the wheels and the "truck" upon the track, when they were out off to be re-capped.

There may have been decayed timber in this "trestle," which was the cause of the accident, but I think it was not so.

If the tender axle broke, as it seems to have done at this place, by which the tender fell on the track, this shock followed by the dragging of the "string-pieces" apart, or by spreading the track was sufficient to cause the disaster.

Again, if the trestle was decayed so that it crushed in, why did not the Engine, six or eight times heavier than any carriage in the train, go down headlong? This was not the case. The track first gave way behind, or under the hind end of the tender, carrying down the tender and mail car together, other cars following knocking down more of the trestles by the shock.

S. L. FREMONT, Sup't. W. & R. R. P. S.—I am informed here, that trestle work has been known to give way from precisely this cause—breaking down of a tender and falling on the track.

Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, N. S. March 12.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Arabia has arrived at this port, with advices from Liverpool to the 1st inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—A dispatch received by Messrs. Brown & Shipley, the Liverpool Agents of the Collins line of steamships, dated Glasgow the 27th ult., says that the Steamship Edinburgh, from New York, passed on the 7th ult. when five days out, in lat. 40 deg. 36 min. and long. 49 deg. 40 min. A large quantity of broken tinware, consisting of ornamental dishes, with white or glass handles, a ladies work box, and other articles common in the cabins of first class steamships—it is, we fear, too probable that these articles were fragments from the wreck of the Pacific, as the Arabia brings to intelligence of that vessel.

In Paris three peace Conferences have been held, but none of their proceedings have been allowed to transpire. The general impression is that matters, so far, have progressed favorably. It is believed that immediately after peace has been signed a European Congress will meet to adjust the balance of power. A rumor, to which, however, not much credence is given, is, in allusion to the effect that Russia concedes the required limitations, but will not abandon her protectorate over the Greek Christians. Another rumor, somewhat alarming, but believed to be a speculating ruse, says that Russia has stated objections which will break up the Conference.

An armistice has been announced, to last until the end of March, but not to effect the existing blockade, and has been made known to the armies in the Crimea. Omar Pacha's resignation has been accepted. Russia, the Allies and Sweden still continue to make active preparations for war.

The excitement in relation to the difficulty with the United States has entirely subsided in England. Mr. Buchanan had dined with the Queen.

THE LATEST. A despatch in the London Morning Advertiser says: "It is deemed not improbable that the result of the moves of the artful diplomatists of Russia may cause the immediate breaking up of the Conference. A very grave hitch has already occurred—though the fifth point in the last of all, it has again taken it up, and, accordingly, at the second meeting of the Conference, it was submitted for consideration. Counts Orloff and Brunow objected and proposed to refer it to a Congress of all the Crowned Heads of Europe, pledging themselves in the name of the Czar to abide by whatever decision that Congress might reach."

This unexpected course, it is added, produced consternation at Paris, causing a fall in French funds. It has also surprised and alarmed our own government, and Lord Cowley is expected at London to take instructions from the government on the subject.

The London Times notices rumors to the same effect as the above, which caused a fall in the English funds of 1 per cent. A rally, however, occurred at the close of the market in consequence of the rumors remaining unconfirmed.

ANTI-NEBRASKA CAUCUS. Washington, March 11.—11 o'clock, P. M.—The Anti-Nebraska members of Congress held a caucus to-night at the Capitol, at which 55 Congressmen, were present. All the free States were represented. Senator Foot presided, and Mr. Cumbach of Indiana, acted as Secretary. Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, was first called on. He spoke earnestly for the union of all the North in the cause of freedom, and withstanding the conflicting parties in his State, pledged her for the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Colfax of Indiana, advocated making the great question of freedom in the territories the issue of the next Presidential campaign in opposition to slavery aggression.

Mr. Bates expressed similar views, and said that he would not doubt the people of Massachusetts would carry out his question to a successful issue.

Messrs. Collamer and Seward made earnest speeches insisting that the paramount overshadowing issue of the day is freedom or slavery, and on this one appeal to the country must be made. The latter declared that he did not care what name the party bore, he would support the candidate who represents the great principle of freedom. He was frequently interrupted by applause. He said that this was the first speech he ever made in the House of Representatives.

Messrs. Cragin, of New Hampshire, Benson of Maine, Howard, of Michigan, Billingshurst, of Wisconsin, and Sablin of Vermont, Woodruff of Connecticut, Durkee of Rhode Island, and Granger of New York, severally spoke of their respective States in a vein similar to their predecessors.

Mr. Todd of Pennsylvania, while preferring to remain uncommitted as to the Presidency, declares himself strongly an anti-Nebraska man.

The call of the States was not concluded when the caucus adjourned till next Tuesday.

THE MISSING STEAMER.—Painful Apprehensions. New York, March 12.—In the absence of any tidings of the missing steamer Pacific, of the Collins line, the report brought by the steamer Arabia of certain fragments of cabin furniture, &c., having been seen among the ice by the steamer Edinburgh, has caused fearful apprehensions here in regard to the fate of that steamer. There is, it is true, nothing conclusive in the circumstances reported, but the probability is strong that the fragments in question were a part of the wreck of the Pacific!

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The steamer Texas has arrived with Vera Cruz dates to the 8th. There is but little change to record in the position of affairs. Gen. Tamarez was still at Puebla. Eight thousand government troops were expected to be sent to the place. The revolution was crushed in other parts.